

out harm to the patient. It is unfortunately true that this knowledge and experience is not usually gained through any means other than a complete psychiatric training. The amount of harm that can be done by lay hypnotists and by nonpsychiatric physicians is not, I believe, recognized generally or by the authors of this book.

C. W. WAHL, M.D.

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**LEPROSY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE**—Edited by R. G. Cochrane, M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. and H.; Technical Medical Adviser, American Leprosy Missions, Inc.; Adviser in Leprosy, Ministry of Health, London; Vice-President, International Leprosy Association; Honorary Member, Indian Association of Leprologists. With a foreword by Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), Senior Physician, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, University College Hospital, London; Formerly Professor of Medicine, Madras Medical College. Published in Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd., 1959. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Maryland, exclusive U. S. agents. 407 pages, \$15.00.

So many monographs on leprosy are available that one wonders what new features still another has to offer. One immediately notes that this is a collaborative text; 24 contributors have written various chapters. The result is an authoritative work dealing with every aspect of this interesting disease, handsomely and profusely illustrated. The reviewer wonders why the old error as to Hansen's part in the definition of the bacillus persists in the chapter on etiology. A review of the original papers on the subject shows that Hansen was really in great uncertainty and doubt about what he saw as he was not a trained bacteriologist and was unskilled in the finer methods. It was Neisser who went to Norway and brought home material which when properly strained showed the little rods so clearly. But this is a minor point and all aspects of leprology are adequately covered in this excellent monograph of some 400 pages.

ARTHUR L. BLOOMFIELD, M.D.

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**INDUSTRIAL CARCINOGENS (Modern Monographs in Industrial Medicine—4)**—R. E. Eckardt, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.P., Director, Medical Research Division, Esso Research and Engineering Company, Linden, N. J.; Associate Clinical Professor of Industrial Medicine, New York University, Postgraduate Medical School; Instructor in Medicine, Cornell University, Medical School. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1959. 164 pages, \$6.50.

Too often too many physicians in the general practice of medicine erroneously believe that for them there pertains little of value in articles or textbooks dealing with industrial medicine. It is to be hoped that such an attitude will not prevail when this monograph on Industrial Carcinogens comes to their attention. Although this book points out the occupational origin of certain cancers, it is to be remembered that it is very likely that the occurrence of such will come first to the attention of the family doctor.

As stated in the foreword of this book "research into the basic cause, or causes, of cancer has assumed in recent years tremendous proportions. While these causes still elude us, industrial physicians and hygienists, with their specialized researches, have demonstrated that certain substances are undoubtedly carcinogenic." In the pages which follow this introductory remark, Dr. Eckardt proceeds to indicate those cancers in which (1) there is no doubt as to their occupational origin, (2) those in which the possibility exists that the etiology might be an occupational carcinogen and (3) those in which evidence is only fragmentary and acceptable statistical data lacking.

The book is divided into the following parts: Historicals, Experimental Carcinogens, Occupational Cancers, Protec-

tive Programs, Medico-legal Considerations and a Look Into the Future. Most fascinating is that portion devoted to the history of occupational cancer from 1775 (scrotal cancer in chimney sweeps) to the present. In the historical review there appears this significant statement, "a total of about 72 per cent of all occupational cancers have been the result of coal tar and shale oil exposures, and, fortunately, have involved the skin, a site most accessible to early diagnosis and treatment."

In the chapter on Occupational Cancers the author considers mostly the same organs or systems of the body that were studied in Experimental Carcinogens. There is much material in these two chapters that will change the concepts previously held by some of us, as, for example, the discussion on cancer of the bladder.

In this age of large awards accorded claimants, the physician who seeks to render a scientific, unbiased opinion will find well defined criteria upon which to render an opinion as to whether a given cancer is or is not of occupational origin. These are given in the chapter on Medico-legal Considerations.

Most textbooks as well as the reports from Cancer Commissions give little or no space to Occupational Cancers. Therefore this book serves to fill that void.

This reviewer is amazed at the amount of information contained in this monograph of only 164 pages. It is easy reading and adequately indexed. Of interest to any physician, it should be especially so to the dermatologist, urologist and chest physician.

R. T. JOHNSTONE, M.D.

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**FUNDAMENTALS OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY**—Third Edition—A Textbook of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases. By Lawrence R. Boies, M.D., Professor of Otolaryngology, Chairman, Department of Otolaryngology, University of Minnesota Medical School. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1959. 510 pages, \$8.00.

Primarily intended for use as a textbook by undergraduates, Boies' *Fundamentals of Otolaryngology*, which was first published in 1949, is now in its third edition. Despite its diminutive size in relation to that of other texts on this subject, this book is a didactic giant. It is certainly deserving of the high esteem in which it is held by so many prominent teachers of otolaryngology. The sections devoted to physical diagnosis are especially valuable to the medical student.

This new edition represents a much more comprehensive revision of the previous edition (1954) than is ordinarily encountered in medical textbooks. There is a brand new section on applied anatomy and physiology of the ear. Added to the chapter on hearing loss are sections on traumatic perception deafness, tympanoplasty, and stapes mobilization. The chapters on tinnitus and vertigo are entirely new. Also included, is a new chapter devoted to the common cold. The revised chapter on sinus disease occupies less than half the space given to the subject in the earlier editions. Other additions include chapters on reconstructive surgery of the nose and diseases of the salivary glands. This volume, like the previous editions, contains an excellent bibliography at the end of each chapter; the bibliographies have also been thoroughly revised. Many new illustrations of appropriate quality have been inserted.

Although some of the subject matter included in this book is controversial, and despite the fact that some of the revised portions of the text were, in the opinion of this reviewer, better prior to revision, the new edition of this book is believed to be one of the finest works of its kind ever published.

CHARLES P. LEBO, M.D.